

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CATAWISSA.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Catawissa Railroad—The Road in Excellent Order.

At noon to-day the tenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Catawissa Railroad Company was held at the office of the company.

M. P. Hutchinson, Esq., President of the company, presented his annual report for the year ending December 31, 1869, showing the following:

The capital account issued is— 41,200 shares preferred stock, \$2,000,000.00 2,500 common, \$1,250,000.00

Less first mortgage bonds cancelled, at 7 per cent. per requirement of sinking fund, \$1,600,000.00

Capital not issued— 2000 shares preferred stock, \$100,000.00 267 shares preferred stock, \$13,350.00

The earnings and expenses of the road for the year were as follows:— Receipts, \$620,171.10 Working maintenance, \$100,000.00

Leaving balance of, \$520,171.10 The business of the year shows a large increase of tonnage over previous year, 15 per cent.

The results of the year's business we feel to be quite encouraging. Beside continuing the repairs and renewals necessary to gradually bring the road up to the highest standard of economical working,

we have increased the percentage of working expense to 16.25 per cent. of the receipts, which has been a heavy burden to the preferred stockholders.

The report states that one hundred additional cars have been constructed and placed on the road. A new locomotive of great speed was built and placed on the road to meet the demand for fast freight.

The Board of Directors having accepted the plan of the company to construct branches of railroad from their main line, surveys were at once made.

one leading from a point at or near Sherman's Station, on the line of the road, to what is termed the Black Creek Basin. This branch of seven or eight miles in length, with almost level grades, except two miles of three per cent. in favor of the downward place, that coal within easy reach of the Danville furnaces, the furnaces on the Susquehanna, and the Western trade at Erie.

The completion of the Susquehanna Railroad, now rapidly approaching, will furnish another source from which Lehigh coal may be obtained for the same price, as well as establish favorable connections for other interests.

The President concludes his report as follows:— The long-promised development of your coal property by the use of the great road, and the results in accordance therewith, coupled with the frequent expression of dissatisfaction as to the manner in which the property has been managed, induced your management to have the subject investigated by employing a mining engineer of experience and known ability to make a survey of the operations and to report thereon.

The result of that investigation has proven that although the leases have expired, and the operations have been conducted in a manner which has not been profitable, the operations are in progress for the development of our tract were too indefinite in character to warrant any special report. Our property steps were accordingly taken to this end, and I have now to report that for the present the developments upon the estate are to be conducted by the aid of two competent engineers, satisfactory to the company. Explorations will be made to ascertain the true location of the veins, the developments pushed forward to such an extent as to make the property a source of revenue if possible.

The report of the Superintendent of the road, George Webb, Esq., is a most interesting and full account of the operations of the road, improvements, etc. The report states:—During the past year about fifteen miles of the track between Pottsville and Milton were thoroughly ballasted with refuse coal and rock hauled from the company's mines. There were put in the track during the year fifty tons of iron and steel, and about twenty tons of one-half tons of rolled iron, forty-one tons of fish plates and bolts, twenty-five tons of spikes, and twenty-seven thousand feet of lumber.

On February 15, by the act of an incendiary, four freight houses and engine houses at Williamsport were burned. A new and very substantial brick building was erected and put in use on August 1.

During the year extensive repairs were made to the bolsters and spring parts of the gondola cars which were put on the road in 1863. Their numbers are complete, and every one in running order. Every freight car is in running order, and in service either in traffic or construction trains.

During the year 100 new gondolas were built at the shops. The reports were accepted, and the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—M. Hall Stanton's chances for the Mayoralty are growing better day by day.

—Recorder Givin is being put forward as a competitor in the First Congressional district. He has a goodly number of votes, and with the colored troops, and can command a heavy vote.

—Charles Thompson Jones, of the Twenty-first ward, is to take the road against our amiable friend Bingham. Clear the track, George, of the Twenty-first ward, if you desire to represent the First district in Harrisburg. George is sound on the fifteenth amendment question, and if nominated would poll a heavy colored vote.

—No less than three accidents occurred from the falling of steam engines in the course of our streets yesterday. Councils should at once pass a law prohibiting this reckless practice.

—Although there are a large number of tip-staves attached to our courts, yet but few of them are ever at hand when needed.

—A new police department has been established—that of Cow Detective. Andrew De Haven, Esq., has been appointed Chief. Our bovine friends will have to look sharp.

—About the "coolest thing" of the season is the Board of Health's advertising for complaints as to dirty streets.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Yesterday the presbytery of the two leading churches of the Presbyterian Church, which are so soon to be permanently reunited, met in this city, the only business of public importance transacted being the selection of commissioners to represent them in the approaching session of the General Assembly of the reunited Church which meets on the 10th of May in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square.

The Presbytery of Philadelphia (N. S.) elected the following:— Drs. Beadie and Breed, with Elders George Junkin and Thomas; alternates, Dr. Schenck and Rev. Mr. Agnew, with Elders Montelius and H. L. Hodge.

The Central Presbytery of Philadelphia (O. S.) elected the following:— Rev. George W. Musgrave, D. D., and Rev. D. A. Cunningham, with Elders James Pollock and J. Ross Snowden; alternates, Rev. Drs. Clark and Willis, with Elders John L. Davis and William McClain.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The tenth and concluding lecture of the second series of the "Star" course will be delivered on Thursday evening next at the Academy of Music by Miss Anna E. Dickinson. Subject—"To the Rescue."

On Saturday afternoon, April 16, Miss Olive Logan will, by request, repeat her lecture on "Girls." The tickets for Miss Logan's lecture can be had at Gould's, No. 938 Chestnut street.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.

Table listing various stocks and real estate transactions, including Pennsylvania Railroad Company, American Freighting Company, and others.

A NEW MODE OF SWINDLING.—Yesterday Officers Chandler and Wilson arrested two chaps named August Clemens and Charles O'Neill, on the charge of swindling. The two had been engaged for several days past in canvassing the Eighth district and selling tickets at fifty cents each for a cotillion party, to be held at Fair Hill Hall, April 28, for the benefit of Clemens. They had succeeded in swindling a number of the residents, some days making as high as \$1000. An examination revealed that the Fair Hill Hall had not been engaged by them. On them were also found a number of letters addressed to various business firms asking for aid for "a poor man who had been run over and seriously injured."

THE USE OF THE KNIFE.—Owing to the vigilance of the Second district officers the following facts have just come to light. On Wednesday night last a rough named William Frazer, alias "Scotty," entered the tavern of one Wm. Smith, at Front and South streets, and commenced raising a row. An ex-policeman named John Little, who was sitting quietly in a chair, was attacked by "Scotty," and badly cut in the throat, abdomen, and wrist. The warrant was issued for the apprehension of the two officers are searching high and low for him.

WANTED TO GET HIS MOTHER'S WORTH.—William Bailey last evening visited the Arch Street Theatre. After the performance had ended he laid down to take a nap. One of the attaches of the place hinted that he ought to go home. The place thought differently, and he was followed by several men who given into the charge of a policeman. This morning Alderman Gough held him to bail to keep the peace.

TELETONIC.—John Nagle and Christian Luxemburg last night entered a beer saloon at Third and Race streets, kept by one August Siegle, and raised a row. Having an old grudge against August, they entered the saloon with a vengeance, and commenced a couple of policemen, John and August were taken into custody, and Alderman Gough held them in \$500 bail each to answer.

THE RT. REV. JOHN WOOD, of the Catholic Diocese of Philadelphia, arrived in New York yesterday afternoon in the steamer Ville de Paris, from Europe, where he has been for some time in attendance on the great General Council at Rome. He is stopping at the Astor House, with the Very Rev. J. H. Carter, the Rev. M. A. Walsh, the Rev. T. F. Hopkins, the Rev. J. O'Connor, and the Rev. M. J. Power, of this city.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Before United States Commissioner under this morning, Judge John McMillan, under the charge of procuring a fraudulent bond to be used in fraud of the internal revenue laws and regulations, McMillan was arrested in September, 1868, whilst hauling illicit whisky, and then offered the fraudulent bond. He was held in \$1000 bail for a further hearing.

PAST DRIVING AND PUGILISM.—Benjamin Paul, while driving along Broad street at furious rate yesterday afternoon, was arrested near Girard avenue intersection by one Mayor Fox's policemen. Benjamin for a time resisted the officer, but was finally taken before Alderman Riddle, who held him in six hundred dollars bail to answer.

RECOGNIZED.—The woman found drowned yesterday morning at Washington street, was recognized as Mrs. Sarah Scullin, aged twenty-nine years, wife of James Scullin, No. 427 Marriott's lane. She left home on the 24th of February. Deceased had been sick for a long time, and was partly deranged.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.—Before Alderman Bettler, this morning, Eliza Smith, No. 1012 Sanson street, was charged with selling liquor to minors, also with selling liquor without a license. She was held in \$800 bail to answer.

SENATOR REVELS, of Mississippi, as we learn by a Washington telegram from Mr. T. B. Fagn, has consented to deliver a lecture in this city, the time fixed being Thursday evening, April 14. The lecture, we believe, will be delivered at the new Horticultural Hall.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 9:30 o'clock this morning James Duffy, aged 49 years, was run over by a car at Seventeenth and Walnut streets and seriously injured, his jaw being fractured. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ANOTHER HERO.—Robert Pfeiffer has been held in \$600 bail by Alderman Eggleston to answer the charge of endeavoring to make jelly of his wife's head with a club.

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY. From the N. Y. Herald.

The heavy storm assisted the natural dullness in Wall street to-day, attendant upon a disposition to await further developments in the money market. The attention was very generally directed by the closing activity in the rates on call loans last week. The earlier transactions to-day were at seven per cent. but after two o'clock the rates were freely accommodated at five per cent on governments and six per cent on stocks. The activity of last week was purely artificial, the banks coming to their remittances. Until the rates of domestic exchange are against this city, or until the speculation in the stock market becomes so buoyant and active as to engage all the idle capital which is now on deposit in the metropolis, there can be no natural activity in excess of what is furnished by the operation of the present Funding bill, as well as the firmer and higher price for gold, which has been ruling in the Government market. As the obstacle of the Public Credit bill, it is one of trifling import, which can be readily removed by the parliamentary remedy of adding to the Funding bill should the latter reach final passage, the usual words, "and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed." The Treasury programme of the week contemplates the sale of a million of gold on Wednesday and the purchase of a million of bonds on Thursday. The Government list closed strong.

The gold market was dull and steady at 11 1/2 during the usual hours of business, but after a change, and particularly upon the report of a decline of three-eighths per cent in Five-twenties at London, the market for gold with sales at a half-sixteenth per cent. higher in late street transactions. The public credit question above referred to had already rendered the market to an extent, and hence its prompt response to additional influences.

DIED. (For additional Deaths see 8th page.) THAYER.—On Monday, the 4th instant, about 9 o'clock A. M., EDWARD N. THAYER, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

The male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 261 Madison street, to-morrow afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock.

FINE STATIONERY. FARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC. DREKA, 1223 CHESTNUT STREET, Card Engraver and Stationer.

THIRD EDITION

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Tariff and Funding S.

Reconstruction of Tennessee.

Present Condition of the State.

Another Arctic Expedition.

The Watt-Diamond Case.

Mr. Watt to be Returned.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Bill Amendments. Special Dispatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Ways and Means Committee considered some further amendments to the Tariff bill to-day, as regards iron and steel, but no conclusion was reached, the tariff men stoutly resisting any further reduction on these articles.

Prince Edward's Island. Ben. Butler appeared before the committee, and made an argument in favor of the treaty of reciprocity with Prince Edward's Island.

Tennessee Reconstruction. Judge Lee, of Nashville, was examined by the Reconstruction Committee to-day, and made an explanation of the condition of affairs in their State. He belongs to the Senter party, and stated that so far as he knew every thing was quiet in that State, and the rumors of murders and outrages are exaggerated, notwithstanding members of the Tennessee delegation in Congress are constantly receiving accounts of the most terrible condition of society in all parts of the State. Judge Lee averred that many of the reported outrages are committed by vagabond negroes, and then ascribed to the Ku-Klux.

American Commerce. By an arrangement with the Ways and Means Committee, the bill for the restoration of American commerce will come up immediately after the tariff bill is out of the way, General Schenck having promised not to press the Funding and Revenue bills until the Commerce bill is disposed of.

Arctic Exploration. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to-day to report favorably on the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the benefit of Captain Hall, to enable him to fit out an expedition for Arctic exploration.

The Thomas Meeting. The proceedings in the House of Representatives this evening, relative to the death of General Thomas, will be very impressive. Several speeches eulogistic of the deceased will be made by officers who served under him and who are now members of Congress. The Secretary of War was invited to deliver an oration on the life and character of General Thomas, but he declined, thinking it better that several of his old officers should have a chance to speak.

FROM THE STATE.

Watt-Diamond Contest. Special Dispatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—The Watt-Diamond Committee are expected to report to-day in favor of Watt, the sitting Republican member.

The Miner's Strike. POTTSVILLE, April 5.—The strike has become general among the coal miners in Schuylkill county. There are only a few small collieries at work now. As the operators are very firm the strike will continue until the miners yield to the reduction.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. Senate. HARRISBURG, April 5.—The Judiciary Committee to investigate the manner in which the Delinquent Tax bill was passed, reported that the bill had gone through the regular channels in both branches of the Legislature.

Mr. Randall was satisfied that he had done injustice to the Philadelphia Senators by his original assertion that the bill had not been properly passed. If he had been present when the bill passed he would have opposed it.

Mr. Connell made an explanation of the designs and purposes of the bill which had been passed. The original Public Building bill had provided that the commission should issue bonds to an amount necessary to complete the buildings, and Councils should provide for the interest and principal of those bonds.

This proposition had been stricken out on motion of Mr. Elliott and a new one inserted, that the Commissioners should make an estimate of the amount for each year, and that a special tax should be levied annually to meet this outlay. The bill as amended by Mr. Elliott passed both houses last evening. This morning, however, the Senate reconsidered its action and struck out the amendment, leaving the bill as originally proposed.

House bill creating Thomas Nicholson Commissioner of Pensions was passed finally, amended as follows: Mr. Nicholson will receive \$2000 for one year only, and make report to the next Legislature, and the Auditor-General to strike of the pension list such individuals as the Commissioner shall, upon a review of all the papers in each case, decide to have committed perjury.

Resolutions from the Senate, urging Congress to pension the soldiers of the war of 1812, were called up by Mr. Bonn.

Mr. Niles, from the sub-committee on the Judiciary to investigate the manner in which the Delinquent Tax bill was passed, made a report. They say that in order to ascertain the true history of the bill during the various stages of its passage, they summoned before them the chief and resident clerks of the House, the transcribing and comparing clerks, the chief clerk of the Senate, four Senators from Philadelphia, and Messrs. Elliott, Hong, and other members of the Philadelphia delegation, and they have taken one hundred pages of testimony. They arrive at the following conclusions:—That the bill was reported from the House committee on the 28th of February, and came up regularly on the calendar, and was reported to the Senate on the 28th of February, and afterwards withdrew his objections. These were renewed by Mr. Hong on the following Tuesday, March 1.

The bill again came before the House on the calendar of objected bills, and passed the House, after being amended by striking out three or four lines. From the printed report it was transcribed and sent to the Senate March 16, and in that body was referred to a committee of city Senators, of which Mr. Hong was chairman. From the evidence before your committee it appears that the city Senators had no formal meeting in reference to the bill, nor is such a meeting usual in consideration of bills referred to that committee.

Senator Connell consulted Senator Henszey in relation to certain amendments which he proposed to make, who objected to them after being informed of their import. Mr. Connell and Mr. Henszey are of opinion that Mr. Watt was consulted in reference to the amendment to be made to the House bill.

On the other hand, Mr. Watt is very positive he never was consulted, and states he knew nothing of the change until he was so informed by reports made, who objected to them after being informed of their import. He placed the bill on the calendar of the Senate ignorant of the fact that it had been amended in the Senate committee. When the bill passed the Senate he informed Mr. Elliott, of the Philadelphia delegation in the House, of its passage, supposing it to be the same bill that had originally passed the House.

FOURTH EDITION

The Freedmen Tenure Act.

The Richmond Imbroglia.

Republican Victory in Cincinnati.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 5. Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court, will leave for New Orleans on the first of May for the purpose of trying such cases as may come before him. The colored people and the President.

The answer of the President to the address submitted to him by L. H. Putnam (colored), of Brooklyn, on the homestead tenure for the freedmen and material reconstruction as a national necessity, is that the address was carefully read and considered, and would be placed on file for future reference, where a copy shall be made from it for the author.

The serious nature of the several questions involved, and dependent upon Congress for the necessary solution, would not permit him to enter into the discussion of the subject in advance of the proceedings of that body, while he fully realized the great importance of the principles in the document to the colored people and whites in the Southern States.

The Concurrence Fund. Commissioner Delano has a letter from Cincinnati enclosing whisky stamps of the value of \$465.00, which the writer says he stole from the Collector of the Second Ohio district, and wished to return, as he has reformed.

The Reconstruction Committee—Gov. Senter. The Reconstruction Committee this morning transacted business of minor importance, and did not consider the General Amnesty bill. Governor Senter, of Tennessee, has not yet arrived here, being detained by ill-health.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Term—Second Session. Senate. WASHINGTON, April 5.—The House joint resolution directing an inquiry into the loss of the United States steamer Onondaga was taken from the table on motion of Mr. Morton.

Mr. Stewart argued the conduct of Captain Eyre as an instance of shocking inhumanity, and believed it the duty of the Navy Department to institute a thorough examination of a set of justice to those who were lost, and to enable the world to know the facts, that the reputation of mankind might be visited upon the guilty party.

Mr. Cattell presented a memorial from many thousands of manufacturers of New Jersey in correction of the statistics in the last report of Commissioner Wells, characterizing them as a libel upon American manufacturers and workmen, and asking a special examination of the cases cited in the report.

The bill explanatory of the act of justice to those who were lost, and to enable the world to know the facts, that the reputation of mankind might be visited upon the guilty party.

Mr. Cameron introduced a resolution directing the Military Committee to suggest some appropriate testimonial in honor of the volunteers of Pennsylvania who on the 18th of April, 1861, and the volunteers of Massachusetts who on the 25th of May, 1861, marched through the city of Baltimore to defend the capital of their country, they being the first troops to respond to the war proclamation of the President of the United States.

Mr. Thurman objected to giving all the credit to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, in view of the immediate enlistment of thousands in Ohio and other Western States, in his own town more than two thousand men being in camp within three days after the war proclamation.

Mr. Warner, on the second day after the proclamation, reported a full company at Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Cameron replied that no such camp then existed. He held that the services of these Pennsylvania and Massachusetts volunteers were more important to the Government than those of men enlisting at home, because they were here to defend the capital from attack, and therefore they should receive some fitting testimonial.

Mr. Conkling asked that one other fact be included in the resolution. He would not ask to include the volunteers from New York, who were there and last there were more from that State than from any other, but he would ask the Senator from Pennsylvania not to insist that the volunteers who had hastened to his own great State to defend her and her citizens from threatened invasion.

Mr. Morton said the proclamation was responded to as promptly in Indiana and other Western States as anywhere else.

To be accurate the resolution should be confined to a simple statement of the arrival of these men in Washington.

Mr. Fenton desired it to be known that the New York Seventh Regiment was in Washington at that time.

Mr. Cameron replied that that was not until some days after. In regard to New York volunteers defending Pennsylvania, New York is the only State from New York (Mr. Conkling) said on that subject the better it would be for his own sake.

Mr. Wilson thought there was no need of any personal reference to the States, as well as to the fact that four companies from Pennsylvania, unarmed, and one of them unarmored, arrived here on the 18th of April, after an assault on the Capitol, and that they were the first blood shed in the war. The next day the Massachusetts troops were ordered to march on, and the resolutions simply proposed a recognition of these facts, without intending to depreciate the services of the militia of other States.

Mr. Southerly moved that President Lincoln ever called for troops to defend the capital. That was an erroneous impression which had been long indulged in, and which should now be corrected. The President had too much good sense to suppose that troops were then necessary for any such purpose. They were demanded in order that the Government might be able to defend the Capitol, which had been fired upon, and of all other property of which it might be deprived.

Mr. Cameron said that the apprehension was generally entertained in and about the War Office, at that time, that troops were necessary to defend the capital against rebel troops in Virginia who were supposed to be ready to march upon and capture the capital.

After further remarks eulogistic of the promptness and spirit with which their States had responded at the outbreak of the rebellion by Messrs. Trumbull, Stockton, Pomeroy, and Ramsey.

Mr. Southerly moved to strike out of the resolution the reference to the President's proclamation, remarking that the precise object of their services was to suppress powerful combinations which had arisen in the States.

Mr. Stockton moved to include the New Jersey volunteers, who organized the first brigade near Washington.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the whole subject was referred to the Military Committee.

At 3 P. M. the Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate in a lengthy argument against the Bingham amendment as an engine of rebel power, supported by technologists, and upon a power to be conferred into a State and establish republican governments.

FROM THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Election. CINCINNATI, April 5.—Complete returns received late last night give Fisher (Rep.), Clerk of the Probate Court, 4069 majority. The Republican majority on the entire city ticket averages over 3000. The new Board of Aldermen will stand 15 Republicans, 6 Democrats, 3 Independents, and a tie in one ward. The City Councils, with members holding over, stands 28 Republicans, 16 Democrats, and 4 Independents. Of the School Board 20 are for the Bible in the schools and 23 against it.

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINERS, etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers, etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 126 S. SEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The MoFarland Murder Trial.

Quotations by the Cable.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

English Breadstuffs Market. LONDON, April 5.—The importations of wheat, oats, and other grains from the Baltic provinces of Russia has been so heavy lately as to depress the breadstuffs market here and in Liverpool.

Ship News. QUEENSTOWN, April 5.—The Tripoli, from New York, has arrived.

The La Crenzot Strike. PARIS, April 5.—Telegrams from La Crenzot, of to-day's date, give a much more favorable account of the troubles there. No collisions between the operatives and troops have occurred. The mines are deserted, and the iron works partially so. M. Schneider, one of the largest proprietors, has petitioned the Government to withdraw the troops, as their presence tends to keep alive discontent among the workmen.

The Latest Quotations. LONDON, April 5.—Consols, 93 1/2 for both money and account. American securities quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Receipts of wheat, 7a. 11d.; red winter, 8a. 8d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 17,000 quarters, of which 15,000 were American. Corn, 5s. 6d. Liverpool, April 5.—2 3/4 A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4; Orleans, 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4. Sales now estimated at 18,000 bales. Tarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer at better price.

FROM NEW YORK.

The MoFarland Trial. NEW YORK, April 5.—The trial was resumed at 10 A. M. after an intermission of just two premises to last all day. McFarland, in conversation, said he was satisfied with the composition of the jury so far. The room, as usual, was densely crowded. Some little delay was occasioned for want of jurymen on the part of Richard Brown, first jurymen, who was reprimanded by the Recorder and cautioned to be more punctual in future.

Several persons admitted they had formed opinions on the case which no amount of evidence could change or shake, and were therefore compelled to stand aside.

Patrick McKenna, liquor dealer, from the Eighth ward, had heard of the case, but had formed no opinion that he remembered.

The juror was declared acceptable to the defense, but the people's counsel challenged him peremptorily.

To one juror who had expressed an opinion Mr. Graham took occasion to remark, "That gentleman does not go to Dr. Frothingham's Church; they don't hold any opinions up there."

Judge Davis characterized the remark as unbecomingly, and the Recorder said it was only a little pleasantry by the way.

Gabriell Tousing, wholesale liquor dealer, was the sixth juror accepted.

William Scott, merchant, was accepted as the seventh juror.

William Welch, merchant, was accepted as the eighth juror.

CONGRESS.

House. Bills were introduced and referred as follows:— By Mr. Atwood, to establish the Western judicial district of Wisconsin.

By Mr. Sargent, granting to the Yosemite Turpentine Road Company the right of way over the public lands in California.

By Mr. Johnson, memorial of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in relation to steam communication between San Francisco and Alaska, and against the free seal monopoly in leasing the seal islands of Alaska.

By Mr. Grebe, granting the Evansville and Southern Illinois Railroad the right to build a bridge across the Big Washaw river.

By Mr. Wilson (Minn.), amendatory of the act of July 27, 1868, to correct the rights of actual settlers on the public lands.

By Mr. Van Wyck, authorizing the First National Bank of Delhi, N. Y., to change its location.

The bill which was reported in the morning last Thursday in reference to the Bureau of Education and discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau, was taken up and passed.

Mr. McNeely moved to amend the title of the bill by striking out the word "discontinuing," and substituting the word "perpetuating," so as to make it read, "Perpetuating the Freedmen's Bureau." Rejected.

Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported a bill to amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Poland, from the same committee, made several adverse reports on the bills of Mr. McFarland, to amend bankrupt, revenue, bounty, and pension laws, etc.

Mr. Poland reported a bill to amend the Bankrupt act by providing that the jurisdiction conferred on Supreme Courts in the Territories may be exercised on petitions regularly filed in such either of the latter period, and shall have the same effect as jurisdiction as is conferred on United States Circuit Courts over proceedings in the District Court. Passed.

The